NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

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THURRDAY, OUTOBER 2, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS -All transfer advertisements must be paid for in advance and should be handed in before 9 c'elock, p. ra-to concretibely appearance on the following

Spiner of the Evening Passa -- T. o Star treats of wood, flour, whichy, and gas. Two whichies to one floor -any quantity of gas.

POLICIAN INTERV STION. The question of for ign intervention has been dhoused in this country for a long while, and be immediate or remote probability variously determined and settled, according to the different notions of the writers. Some bave instated from the start of the rebelli o, that the ensumma i n of this purpose on the part of European Powers was imminent, and accordo their several predictions, we were to look for the announcement of this policy on the part of England and France on the arrival of every steamer, and when the steamers came and no intervention proposed by those crowned beads, we were given to understand that it was only delayed for a short period to make the thing more effective, when it should become a fixed fact. A year and a balf has rolled by, and carried with it into history a record of cursuccesses and defeats in arms, and we now seem no nearer the final aunouncement of this purpose on the part of toreign Powers than we vere at the beginning.

There are doubtless a large number of per-

sone, but in this country and in Europe, who long for this result to whom recognition or ntervention in behalf of the Bouthern Con federacy is a desideratum devoutly desired.

The English and French cotton spinners, so doubt, are in much trouble because of the scarcity of cotton. To them, as well as to many in this country, the almighty dollar is the chief end and aim of life. They have been wise enough, however, bitherto, to see that latervention or recognition cannot be realized in any practical way that can, by any possibility, open up the way to pleuty of cotton. The section is environed about by difficulties of Southwest, the enemy will find themselves opsuch a nature, that rottef such as they seek cannot, will not, come through fatervention.

Could the statesmen of France and England bave ponetrated the luture, so that through in the strategic politics the country, and moving tervention or recognition they could have discovered an open door to the cotton fields of the ath, the consummation of the deed would have transpired months ago. While they have been waiting anxiously for the propitious beur to arrive, the time has slipped by forever. Recognition or intervention is now an obsolete (dez." an impossible taleg.

The produmetion of emsucipation has indefinitely postponed all thought of practical ald and comfort so be derived from this quer-

The European Government that now recogplace the South as a power on earth, identified itself with slavery and with slavery propagand ism; a thing it will be slow to do.

Henceforth the Government of the United Sates mands pledged to freedom. It must, therefore, have the sympathies of the civilized world, and the South must fall beneath its

A country that, in the language of its Vice President, (Stevens) makes slavery for objet corner stone, cannot communication respect mankind. I must sink to the level of treebooters, and be regarded by the rest of the world as a semi-barbarone State.

Cott n may keep it up for a brief period, bu cotton is a temporary latercal. The world will learn to do without it, or get it softwittere. In abort, when we conquer the South, as we shall, and restore the old flag to be expressing over thirt four Six ee, botton may come to be recarned for west in to worr's in the world.

Guerrytes Venti -the Intelligences i mightly pleased that the papers that the the proplemation ere not making any facilities opposition to the Guvernment. It is wonderful trains. A matter for profes indeed? The Journal of Commence attended some containing the thus'-s about the duty of good distant to suppart the Government and the Int. I gencer take its New York optemporacy.

paper should conclude to support Its Government in crashing set the most infamous se bellion the world ever yew' - expectably which it does not egree to the policy that Govern m at his adepted towards the institution which is the malu-spring of the reb then

How very gradfying this news must be to the President. T a New York Journal of Com merce and the National Latelliamor are not going to join the rebale. Huzz.

We breathe fre ly after this

Hog. Wm. P. Dole, Commissioner of In dian Affairs, returned to the city Tousday even ing, after an absence of some two mouths, durlog which time he has visited various tribes o Indians-and in critinary times it would be thought his escape from death by the savage Slour was fortunate. He is quite ill and coufined to his boose, being taken in the cars coming from New York, with a sudden and alarming attack of conjection of the lungs. Mrs. Dots returns with him, having been on a vest to her father's, Beloit, Wisconsin, much imresponsible and arduous, and us ha is not the man to finch, we expect he has rather overtaxed his energies in trying to straighten theshostile savages. We hope soon to seen him at tending to the duties of his office again.

We understand that the President left here yeste day for Harper's Ferry. Exciting news may be expected from that quarter very wher ly.

APPOINTMENT . CON UL.-We learn that mes Me row, of Onlo, has been appointed James Mr. ros Council of R.o Janeiro, in place of Richard C.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday atteracon at Opton's Hill, in the direction of Lecaburg. It was aburp and sapid. The cause is not known so year.

OUR SKIES BRIGHTERING

The military position assumes a more cheer ui aspect with each passing day. The Union sure touched bettem when the beaten army of pe had to fall back under the fortification Washington. The rebels relatively can never e so strong again-we never so weak-as hat moment. The conscription, rigidly en forced throughout the South, succeeded sever nonths ago in placing in the deld all the relis ale fighting material within the dominions leff, Davie, while with us, owing partly to th reluctance of elective governors to incur the inpopularity of a draft, we are still only re selving the first finitalments of the new levy ta handred thousand mea demanded by Ger Lineak, na engential to the prompt suppressithe rebullion.

Such being the state of facis, we find that it sels recent raid into Maryland the rebeis los the lowest calculation, more than twenty declive army, while our loss in killed an sounded was more than ten thousand short of but amount. The rebula, moreover, lost -- and here are their heaviest losses the prestige acquired by their arms in the seven days' battle in the Feninsula, and in the long, decultory outliet which resulted in the overthrow Pope. They also lost-and this is the most inportant gain of the campaign to the Union ans—the errength, both military and political, o be derived from a belief that Maryland was rilve sympathy with their movements, and and it only needed the raising of the Confede ate this on Maryland soil to produce a genera insurrection of her people and the isolation of the capital of the Union, with Baltimore, as a Conjederate stronghold, in our rear, and a rebel population in arms cutting off all supplies by land, both of men and materials, from Washington. Lee's Maryland foray has dimipated those lilusions forever, and we may now count on receiving no more trouble from the only State that could have caused serious embarrassment in the problem of defending our delign.

In the West and Southwest, a rapid concenration of scattered regiments, brigades and divisions into effective armies is being carried out; and under the lead of the able generals assigned and to be assigned to their command we need entertain no further apprehensions of any serious trouble from the efforts of Kirby Smith, Earl Van Dorn, Braxton Bragg, and Sterling Price, in that regions The policy of "concentrating to conquer" is in the ascend ant, and the fatal error of breaking up our own forces into fragments, and allowing the enemy to more against us on interior lines, will prevall no more. Everywhere in the West and posed by experior numbers of superior men better clothed, better armed and conjuged better fed and officered—our troops holding no longer similarity or disconnectedly, bu with a sattled plan and irredetible purpose upon the objective points, which, if carried must terminate each campaign in a single

The business of croaking seems to have charm for certain of its professors, but their secupation will soon be goue. Their continual retteration of the suggestion, that if it has ou the eighteen months merely to effect a ledgmen and partially hold our own in the border States, how long will it be before we can hope o penstrate to the heart of the reballion and distate peace from the centre of the cotton States, only betrays their ignorance, or some thing worse. The rebels have made estection of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missout as the battle-grounds of their cause; and beaten in these vicinities, they will be beaten altogether, and the flag of the Union will be restored to its supremary throughout the length ed breadth of the load.

THE PARS DEST'S PROCLAMATION IN KANTUCKY.

A correspondent of the New York Triber thing from Louisville, says:

The Bratefict of the President a pro-

en and the can do about 1. The proplams to any headble harm to any loyal Union man in Krosneky, or anywhere else. If Kenis ky is disposed to shield and pretect rebels their supposed right to hold slaves whi bey are in a belifed against the very Government which is now defending her soil, she can the refrain and sounds aloud the prace of do so, and warm to her bosom the serpent that minches her to death. This is a matter o little win terful, to be sare that a her own obvice. The Government, however will not bodge on inch from its declared pur-

The Loneville Journal gate of the follow

the measure. Never the think and anjanesce in this measure. Never the fittle will sho allow the could fee deviction to the cause thus credity imperied around to the cause thus credity imperied around the Government our fathers framed is one thing, and a thing above frice. Authors be modify, the temporary occupant of the executive chair, is another thing, and a thing of comparatively little worth. The me is an individual, the sands of whose officed whitestone shall end, will be no more or less than any other individual. The other is a grand political structure, in which is contained the treasures and the unergies of civilization, and upon whose felty and shiring dome, seen from the shores of all climes, conire the eager to per of markind. What abraham lacolin, as President, does or fails to do may exalt or ower our estimate of himself, but not of the about the temporary servant. The temple is not the lass started and precluse sections the alter. The location of Kantonky is not be about. priest lays an unlawful sacrifice upon the sitar the loyalty of Kontucky is not to be shaker sy say mad set of the President."

This, we conclude, is the first howl not very alarming, however. It is comething to proved in health. Mr. Dole's duties have been know that Kentucky will remain loyel, not with anding the purpose of the Government deprise trainer of their property in slaves. The Tribeta remarks as follows, upon the

ove quotation from the fournal "If the loyalty of Kentucky" con make any less creditable exhibition of their lian it has done during the John Morgan raid and the present throasion, we would rather be spared the contemplation of it. Had Rhode leanst been set upon by such a garg of horse thieves as Morgan's, she would have axisted a robber's life for every horse taken; but when a fight is to be made for the unpital of Kentucky, we hear of hat one Kentucky regiment in the Union line of battles. Ken unky pass one hunces thousand when for the Union jute when it counts it faiting her rebell invaders, her Union site stand bick and let those of Indiana and Onio go in. "if the idealty of Kentucket con make as creditable exhibition of itself than it

the negries of Kentucky, and let them try a round with Bragg, Kirby Smith & Co. At the very worst, they could not make a worst fight from, or a good dinner or supper; or, indeed, of it than her white Unionists have done—be-

REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF ARMY AND AVY OFFICERS .- The following regulations for the guidance of paymasters and all disbursing officers under the Government of the United States, are hereby established in conformity to the Soth section of the excission, viz:

1. Paymasters and disbursing officers will deduct and withhold the sum of three per cent from all salaries and payments of every kinmade in money to persons in the civil, utilitary payal, or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and delegates in Congress, upon the excess of such salaries or payments over the

ate of six hundred dollars per annum.

2. Supplies issued in kind are not regarded is payments and are not subject to assessm or reduction.

3. It is understood that each commissions officer of the army rocely a from a payments compensation at the rate of not less than six undred dollars per annum. Therefore, all payments made by a quartermester or dis excess of the rate of six bondred dellars per angum, and the tax of three per ceut, should be deducted and withheld from the amount thereof accordingly.

MEDALS OF HONOR .- The law of Congress passed in December last, authorized the Secre ary of the Navy to cause two hundred medals of honor " to be prepared, with su't able emblematic devices, which shall be be towed upon such petty officers, seamen, and marines as shall most distinguish themselve by their gallantry in action and other seaman like qualities during the present war. In ac cordance with this authority, the Secretary has had executed at the Mint a beautifully designed and elaborately finished medal, with an attach nent of woven silk-the colors arranged like those of the national flag-to which is attached a pin for fastening upon the left ride of the acket of the fortunate recipient of the distin guishing badge of merit.

REVENUE STANDS .- Orders are now comi n rapidly for the various kinds of revenue stamps. Bank checks and proprietary stamp are now being delivered as fast as ordered.

A quantity of tropbies, flags, etc., etc from the battle-fields of Antietam and South Mountain have been presented to the War De partment.

Simeou Draper, Esq., of New York hus been appointed Provest Marshal General of the War Department, in accordance with order No. 140

The seven locomotives recaptured by our forces at Warrenton are now said to be at Bristow Station. They will be brought to Alexandria when the bridge is completed.

The rebel military leaders are enforcing the conscript law in Kentucky. Will the Ken maky Unionists tight well in the rebel army We shall see. Paroled prisoners from the rebel its

are reporting themselves at the provost mar shal's office. Our wounded soldlers from the battle

field of Anticiam need more blankets. Le them be supplied immediately.

Brigadier General Emery has bee igned to duty under Major General Wool.

PERSONAL .- It is said that Gen. McCiellan ras in town on Tuesday.

Chambern' Magazine says: "A club boun is so establishment for furnishing meals and place of renderrous to a select number of individuals carred a club, to which an addition can only be made by ballot. Each membe pays an annual tax for the support of the nouse, and receives his meals and other refresh m tile at actual cost." Dr. Webster says: " A Club " is an association of persons who mee under certain self imposed regulations, for the promotion of some common object as literaure, reienes, hierity, politica, 4c. Combin ng these two definitions, we get an idea of that vague term. "The Cinb." The famous clubs of merry old England, such as "The Turk's Burks, Reynolds, Goldsmith, and Johnson, and the "Scribleur's Club," of an earlier day, with is Swift and its Pope, will long be remember-

They had not the stately, magnificent club houses of the present day, but the emineace of their members has made them classic and now "clubs" of all classes, both in Eogland and in this country, are extremely populated ar and common in the large cities.

But it is no easy matter in the present fee aget to keep a club house in all its appoint ments up to the high standard of the best class Clubs of the first class in earlier times wer rather literary sesociations, where the comforts and tuxuries of the physical man were not as much consulted as now. Of all cities in the Union, one would suppose Washington could est support houses of this character, and such would be the case if the right sort of system such as govern the old club houses of London and New York, can be maintained. The old club in the First ward was pretty well austain ed for awhile, but it dissolved, and now it I succeeded by another, which promises bette things, and appears to be under good manage ment. The association is called the " Columb Club," and they occupy a large, bandsom-building on Thirteenth street. The charge of the house is entrusted to one of the member sho is a gentleman of much experience and has a good knowledge of "men and to his discretion is submitted the admission of gentlemen, for a longer or shorter time, a they may prefer. This makes the institution available to the large number of highly re pectable persons who are temporarily in th ity, and who would like to resort to the clu houre, but do not wish the trouble and cere mony of the election by ballot. The drawing rooms, dining rooms, library, smoking room all are spacious and handsomely turnlabe with pleasantly laid out grounds in the rear o the building. We understand the permaner members are composed of our best citizens and we believe the discriminating manager wil make few mistakes in the reception of translers visitors. It is certainly a great luxury to be able to retire from the din of business or nois Mould'nt it be well as an experiment to arm feels perfectly at home, and has a choice of the hotel to the more exclusive house where one he may combine all these to suit his tast

But we will say no more of clubs now.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

HE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

FROSPENSACOLA AND KEY WEST. THE MENVILLE PENNED UP IN THE

FULL ARTICULARS OF REBEL RAMS COSTRUCTING AT SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

DEFENES OF MOBILE, SAVANNAH ANI CHARLESTON.

SAILIN MASTER OF THE NASHVILLE CAPTURBO.

HOW CLARLESTON AND FORT SUMTER LOOK.

PORT ROYAL September 26.

ARRAVAL OF GRN. MITCHEL Major leneral Ormsby McKnight Mitchel ar-rived at ert Royal on the 20th instant, and seamed ommand of the new department from which Go Hunter had been relieved. He was warmy received by the treops, who seem greatly peared at the change of command. The "gallant Mitchel" had become a househ vord with bem. He made an elequent speed on taking command, during the delivery of

which it was warmly applauded.

A fee days after his arrival, Gen. Mitche A fet days after me arrive, teen microst visited or Pulaski, and inspected the works expressing entire satisfaction with the condi-tion of stairs there. THE LATE AFFAIRS ON MY. JOHN'S MIVER.

The rebels having erected a battery on high sluff on 5s. John's river, the gunbon Uncastud Paci Jones have been continual shelling them out, but without any definite r

GOVERNOR STANLY. The Vashington correspondent of the New ork Connercial Advertiser, under date of Sep-

York Connercial Adverser, tember 28, writes as follows: Cosenor Stanly is believed to have lef York Commercial Affection, under that the selection of the control of the control

I learn that the Nashville is at present pennid ip by three ganboats, at the Rallroad wharf on the Great Okeechee river. There is to possible chance for her to escape, one of the nunboats being stationed at Hell Gate, another it Bazzard's Island, and another in the centre

of the iver channel.
CAPTURE OF THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE NAME. of the vert channel.

CAPTIME OF THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE NAME

John M. Sussen, lace chief officer of the
steamer Nashville, and more recently of the
Kate, has been captured, at last, on a pilot
hoat, while attempting to run the blockade.

He will be sent north, to day, by the Keystone
St.ts, which vessel will also take out Admiral
Dupont and Commodore Regers, who go direcity to Washington for special instructions
relative to the management of the fleet, now
greatly increasing in our Gulf stations.

I have had a conversation with Susson, and
he states that he had command of the Nashville, and ran the blockade with her several
times. She only carries one gun on her forecostie, and generally a crew of from thirty-fiveto forty men. Captain Gooding, a merchant
seaman, has command of the Nashville, and is
dally watching for an opportunity to escape

seaman, has command of the Nashville, and is daily watching for an opportunity to escape with her. Sinson, previous to his tapture, levi Omeba, on the Gaurgia coast, in command of har-Kasa, having been transferred from the Nashville on the 24th of last July, and went to Nassau. N. P. He ran out at high noon, in the sight of three blockading vessels. On reaching Nassau, he at an ioned the Kate, and, taking command of a pitot boat, attempted to run into Charleston, when he and his party were captured. They were taken to Port Royat as prisoners of war.

utted. They were taken to Port Royal as pilsoners of war.

REBRIK RAMS BUILDING.

The rebel ram, Fingal, building at Savan nah, will soon be completed, and when her iron piating is finished, she will be fully equal in point of strength to the Merriman. She was an English iron streamer, and ran the blockade is at spring, and on this account, is much attonger than ordinary vessels, being iron-braced in every part. She was built at Greeneck, in England.

The robers have cut this vessel down razerial and have suffered to the first multi-ordinary being its helicit and reduction of eight feet and videnticy herby the six roduction of eight feet and videnticy is belief and riveted to this. The whole vessel is roofed ever with from on the same principle as that evident in the construction of the Merriman.

The ram Georgie, alreaduiding a Savanuah and the Palmetto State, commonly called the Ladles' Gontont, and a third (name unknown) to did at the Palmetto State, commonly called the Ladles' Gontont, and a third (name unknown) to did at the construction of these gun to cale has the cognomen of the Ladles' Gontont in the cognomen of the Ladles' Gontont is, that it has been built callefly from small contributions by the Southern Ladles. The readels report that these gunboats were of little

contributions by the Southern Iron small contributions by the Southern Iradies. The rabels report that these gunboats were of little account all slong, but it must be remimbered that they cried "failure" up to the very day that Buchanan brought the invulnerable Mershaman Buchanan brought the invulnerable Mershaman Parker but the the out into the Hampton Roads, and spread elernation over the whole country.

construction over the whole country.

DREYSERS OF CHARLENTO'S AND SAVANNAH.

These Iwo cities are being nearly fortifiedcontinually. The work in the trenches is done
by thousands of poor slaves, the white menhaving all culisted and are now under arms.

The whole quarter of the city of Charleston
which was destroyed by fire last apring, and
the squares and streets, are all defended by
rife-pits, so that the people may have the impression that the city itself would be detended
to the last, even after the national troops may
enter it. All the corner house of the streets
are fitted up as block houses and barricader,
from which riffsmen will fire upon the Yankees,
provided they do not shell the city in advance
and burn it down.

Charleston Bay is obstructed directly acroes
the shipway with piles, fire-rafts, &c., in order
to keep vessels from entering. When a vessel
runs the blockade one of the rafts is removed,
and she is allowed to pass in, when the vacuum
is at once filed up with the raft removed.

It is impossible to tell the exact number of
men forming the garrison of Fort Sumer, as
It is used as sort of school for the instruction
of green troops, and the force is continually
being changed from the fort to other points. DEPENCES OF CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

green troops, and the force is continually being changed from the fort to other points. The petty officers and privates in the fort are, for the mest part, composed of Germans and Frenchmen, together with criminals of all sorts. Three gunbouts are also guarding the harbor of Charleston, mounting three nine-inch gues, and one rifled pivot cach. They have no maste, and are to be used as ram gunbouts, and for the immediate defence of the city. These are called the "blood-tube" of the harbor, and are a butt for the jokes and jibes of the citizens.

cons.

CHARLESTON WILL PALL.

Everybody seems to think that Charleston will soon be attacked, and that Gen. Mitchell is mituring his plan for its capture. In the Charleston Mercury of the 22d, I learn that our troops had appeared in force on Broad river.

Although I have been here for some months, of course I know sothing publicly of anything hat is going on in the plauning way. I may express the opinion of all here by saying that the flag will soon again wave over Sumter's battements, without causing any detriment even lements, without causing any detriment ever

SCPPERING IN THE SUTH. The rebels in Charleston and throughout the South are certainly suffering for many of the necessaries of life, but this is just the read why we should push them harder than ever,

and force them to succumb before the bugabo

Some is selling in Charleston at \$2 per pound, and sait is worth \$50 per bag—i. e. soap is worth o United States currency about \$1 per pound; and salt about \$25 per sack. Rather strong, that.

The principal sait works of the Rebels are at Bulee and Montgomery, places that might sail to be a second or the sail to be a

at Bulee and Montgomery, places that migh easily be captured; and the rebels are in per-fect againment to know how it is that are flee does so liftle, with so much to do and so easily

MATTERS HERE.

Contrabands are coming in here now daily by hundreds. Gen. Mitobell will not let producery and Breckinridge army officers keep them back. There is but little work for these poor devils to do; but a brigade of five thousand will soon be organized and ready to bear the brunt of an action, or do the hard work of antenables. If necessary.

the brunt of an action, or do the hard work of outrenshing, if accessary.

The force here has been considerably in-oreased of late. The heaith of the troops is excellent. They are in the very best spirits, and have the most unbounded enthusiasm about General Mitchell, who, they say, will lead them in the field soon to certain victory.

LATE FROM PENSACOLA. Highly Important News.

PENSACOLA, September 20.

THE BLOCKADING PLEET. We have quite a first collecting here, and re anxiously awaiting the arrival of iron clads. "little Monitors," and all sorts of "rams," and when all is ready, we are going to take. Fort Morgan and Mobile, it is said. To attempt these captures with wooden ships, it seems to me, would prove disastrous, even though the affair were managed by Admiral Farragut, Fort Morgan, the main defence of Mobile, is

idicionaly situated on the right bank of the channel, and mounts about one bundred guns. The main channel near the fort is seventeen tathoms deep, and will admit of the passage of the largest vessels.

the largest vessels.

PLAN OF ATTACK RECOMMENDED.

If the plan of taking Mobile be the same as that carried out so successfully at New Orleans by Admiral Farragat in running by the fore, outling off supplies, and foreign them to surrender, we have little doubt that we shall have as much success at Mobile as we could possibly Julia. esire.
Fort Gaines, the second work of defence for

Mobile, is situated on Dauphin's Island, mounts fifty guns, and can direct an excellent and for-midable crossfire with Fort Morgan. I have had considerable experience in naval

midable crossine with Fort Morgan.

I have had confiderable experience in maya warfare since the breaking out of the retellition and must give it out as my opinion that without an iron clad protecting vessel it will be impossible to take Mobile, Savannah or Charleston, without great loss of life and valuable yes sels.

what our views and dues have done. It is bardly necessary for me to say that every reliance may inferly be placed upon the vessels, commanders, crewer and gone of the South Atlantic Blockading Equation when a grand naval advance is ordered. They are renty, and have been tried and found perfect in every particular, defying the world for a match. During the past year scarcely a gun has diagraced itself in our entire navy. Even the old 80-pound Dablgrens that have been recently re-called from the service by the Navy Department, have fully redeemed any reputation they have gained heretotter, as the territion they have gained heretolore, as the terri rible drauction these gans did at Vicksbur

rill atter.
The famous Parrott gun has done excellenting The famous Parrott gun has done excellently well throughout the war, and I have never seen a man who would venture one word against this great engine of destruction. The bursting of the 100-pounder on the Naugatuck, in the James river, was the only accident, I believe, that has occurred to this gua during the war. The nine inch Dabigren is the most destructive gun in the service for short range practice, and they are now held in high favor. The Navy Department has recently issued a circular from the pen of Capt. Dahigren, in which I find the statement made that these yours may be fired with twenty pounds of which I find the statement made that these gues may be fired with twenty pounds of powder for abot or shell. The 32 pounders are still famous for long range work. The Dablgren boat howlizer suits well for the Tope" of vessels, from whence they can pour down upon the beads of the enemy showers of grape and shrapnel. With such weapons as teese there need by no fear that our war versels will not succeed.

seconomissate: To rear daimes.

Fort Gaines, near Mobile, has been for some time past, from reports that have reabled here, aware tied by the enemy. To a nectain that fact, the strain frights Susquehanna, Commo dore Hitchecek, ventured towards that fort, and received a number of lession measuragets. It was unnecessary, of course, to investigate the matter any further. The communiter of the guaheat Winena, in some to know to a certainty the toth of the tumors, ventured in, and received a similar reception to that undered to the Susquehanna. This was enough to convince say one that the garrison at fort Morgas sent off work to the file kading if set though a some form of the file kading if set that they were ready for us at any time. Wooden walls stood well on the Mienishph, and could do so, perhaps, at Mobile, but, as we have ver RECONNORMANCE TO PORT GAINER. to so, perhaps, at Mobile, but, so we have vessels better suited for such service, we ought to

use them.

The army may co operate with the navy, and by so doing might strengthen the form of at tack. Vessels are pouring into Pensacola harbor daily, and they swell Adm rat Farragut's feet to a great armada. Those here at present are the flag-ship Hartford and the Brooklynthe inter its hauled up alongside the whart, and is undergoing repairs; saiting frigate Potomac, steam frigate Suquebanna, sailing sloops Vinceennes and Probletche latter has been made a hospital ship; gunboats Kennebec, Kenawa, Cayuga, Gemabook, and Westfield. Mortar fleet—ferry boat Giffon, Lieuteniant Commanding Law, and six morter schooners with a number of ordnance ships transports Administration.

It is my lineation to say a low words con-cerning the Pensacola navy yard, and, to use a common expression, all that is left of it you might put in your packet. The yard, in times of its prosperity, was one of the finest our Government possessed. It was seldom sought after except by Southern efficers of the navy, affording them a home and accommodation in THE PENSACOLA NAVY YARD. after except by Southern efficers of the may, affording them a home and accommodation in their own "Sunny South." The efficers quarters, a fine, strong, substantial row of buildings, have fallen to ruin by the hands of these men for whom the United States Government intended them for a home, and thus the traitorous secondrels have treated that father who has always been a protector and safeguard to them from the time they placed themselves under his care.

them from the time they place under his care.

In conversation with an old inhabitant of Pensacola, he told me that the fate C Pensacola navy-yard had been decided some month before the actual event came off. That is, is every house the furniture had been piled up an roain and chipped pine wood placed in the content with a match in readiness for their derosin and chipped pine wood placed in the corners, with a match in readiness for their destruction. The fine roads have all been torn
up. The armory and chapel, two directly
buildings, are all that are left of the once magnificent navy yard of the custon States, and
these have been paid a visit from Fort Pickees
by two 11-inch shells descending through the
dome to the casement, which took place during the bombardment. The yard is surrounded by high walls; a number of strong gates
command the entrance; the centre leads intothe town of Warrington, once occupied by nethe town of Warrington, once occupied by yard and of vessels coming into the harbon

The United States Congress made a great mistake in abolishing the spirit ration. In the navy. I am told that it will have the effect to drive out all the old seamen from the sarvice. I am sure I do not go beyond the truth in saying this. There is nothing that yields so much eatinfaction to an old sea dog as his regular glass of grog. If he does not get it he growis at every-body and overything, and, consequently, every one is in a bad humor.

THE SPIRIT BATIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE FROM LOUISVILLE. General Jeff. C. Davis Under Arrest.

Funeral of General Nelson. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.— Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is nder arrest, and will be tried by court mar-

tital.

The funeral of Geo. Nelson took place to-day. The corpus was enclosed in an elegant metallic casket. The following officers soted

nay. The corpse was enclosed in a clegani metallic casket. The following officers acted as pail-bearers:
Major Generals McCook, Crittenden, and Granger; Brigadier Generals Jackson and Johnbon, Captains Jahance, chief of staff, and otter staff officers:

The procession was formed at the Gais House, at 3 o'clock, composed of cavalry, artililery, and about seven regiments of infantry, in addition to a company from each regiment of the oid divisions the gallant Nelson commanded. The remains were taken to Christ Ghurch.

The Rev. Dr. Talbott officiated, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Newall and Largo. Mr. Talbott delivered an cloquent address. After the cremoney was performed, the remains were conveyed to Cave Hill Cemetery, and placed in a vanit until they can be removed to Camp Dick Robinson, according to Gen. Nelson's request.

Yesterday it was rumored that Gen. Buell was relieved from his command. The news created much dissatisfaction among our State authorities and prominent citizens, who have the utmost confidence in Gen. Baell. We have reliable information to-day that Gen. Buell is till in command of the army of Ohio.

Gen. Morgan Evacuates Cumberland Gap.

Ciscissari, September 30.—General Morgan 1-fi Comberland Gap about two weeks ago, with all his forces, and he is supposed to be march-ling in a northeastward direction, and will strike the Otio river somewhere about Portsmouth, the brought away all his stillery and stores, and blocked up the Gap with stores, so as to render it impassable.

Draiting takes place in this city to mor-row.

Osp. Prentice, son of Geo. D. Prentice, who casp wounded in the Augusta (Kentucky) fight,

was wounded in the Augusta (Kentucky) ugar, died to day.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Commercial repeats the rumor that General Busil has been relieved, and says that General Thomas has been assigned to the command. CINCERNATI, September 30.—[Special dispatch to the New York H-raid]—Intelligence just received from General Morgan states that he is now weil on his way to the Ohio river. On evaquating the Gap, General Morgan sprung mines closing the passage through the mountains so completely as to make it entirely impressable.

mines closing the passage through the mountains so completely as to make it entirely impassable.

All the stores, artillery, and munitions of war were either brought away or destroyed, not leaving the value of five dollars to the one may.

Gen. Morgan's force is much larger than is generally enposed. He has not only the veterally enposed. He has been receiving daily additions of bundreds of the loyal inhabitants of East Tennessee. He is strong in artillery and cavalry.

It is known that Humpbrey Marshall and a portlon of Kithe Smith, and the control of the c

artillery and cavalry.

It is known that Humphrey Marshall and a portlon of Kirby Smith's rebel force have moved to intercept General Morgan, who desires to meet them.

meet them.

Important movements have been ordered against the forces of Kirby Smith and Marshall, which will seriously interfere with their plans. We expect important news from that region As Louisville Gen. Buell's force is fully or-naived, and fully adequate to meet all the arco of the rebels in Kentucky. A large por-

Arrival from New Orleans.

New York, Oct. 1.—Arrived, steamer Greele, from New Orleans, on the 23d uit. She brings \$150,000 in specie, and also a mail from the float

Sebut Magazine Destroyed. Sept. 30, 1862.

him Limit, Communding Magaw reports the leatrunted of the rebel bomb-proof magazines at Lower Shipping Point, which I had instructed him to blow up.

They were seven in number, and the work was found heavier than was anticipated.

A small body of rebel cavalry made its approximate the statement of th

earance, but dispersed upon the Wm Henson, of the Satellite, was wounded by the discharge of his own piece, which be win banding carelessly. He came up in the Driggin, and has been sent to the hospital.

With great respect, &c.,
ANDREW HARWOOD, Commodore,
Commanding Potomas Flotilia. Hen Gipson Wettes, Secretary of the Navy.

Connecticut Soldiers' Rallef Association A meeting will be beld at Temperance Hall to-pight, as half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of appointing committees on visitation and contribution. It is desirable that we should have a full attendance, as these com mittees will need a considerable number to bil them and to visit all the hospitals, for the purpose of affording relief to all of our sick and wounded. Other important business will also be brought before the association, and it s hoped that every Connecticut man in the rity will feel interested enough to be present Blossed are the peace-makers," but morblessed are they who contribute to the relie f our brave soldiers who have become dis-

abled in defence of their country C. E. DAILEY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON THEATER.—Owing to some mis nderstanding with Miss Menken, yesterday vening, the management, much to the satis of the patrons of this cetablishment substituted Miss Kute Denia for the Soldier's Daughter. This lady added to the laurels sh has already won. Messrs. Blaisdell, Daven port, and Albaugh, who, by the way, in time Ill become great favorites, were exceeding! good in their respective roles. Mrs. Gratten and the Misses Wilkes and Secor deserve much praise for their efforts. Those of our theatre goers who wish to witness a good performan should not full to patronize this well known place of amusement. Go early, if you wish to secure a good suat.

A correspondent, writing from Pen

PEDERAL LOSS AT OPELOUSAS.

New York, Oot. I.—Advices received from New Orleans, per steamer Groots, state that greatly and these boats had captured a band of sixteen guerilies, who made a spirited resistance, losing four or five men in the engagement.

The Seventh Vermot lost 150 men in the last expedition to Opelousas.

It was believed that Gen. Sherman would be appointed to command in the city.

LATE FROM

mose surprising manner, from the Tolian hops and freebooters into excellent soldlors.

REBEL RESIDENCES.

The residence of Major Chase is occupied at present by General Arnold as his headquarters, and that of ex-Senator Mailory, by the famous Billy Wilson. While passing the latter recently I found a large body of the Zonawes hanging ploturesquely around the chimney tops, turrets, and cornices, taking the benefit of a cool bree ze with the greatest nonchalence, their legs dangling down, and acting, generally, as if perfectly satisfied with their present position, and determined to make the most of it. Col. Wilson was slitting on the front porch. I gave him a "good evening," and he returned the compliment with the mill'ary grace of a commander in-chief, and the coolness of the "oldest inhabitant." tioL"

Sotice to Vessels Entering or Leaving the Potente River.

The guard vessels off Alexandria and Piney

night by two and Liouve.

The officers in command of these vessels will furnish the Naval Potomac Pass te all masters of vessels navigating the river, after they shall ave given proof that they are lawfully cun

Vessels entering or departing from the river will be subject to detention if unprovided with a pass.

AND'W A. HARWOOD, Commodore Com'g Potomac Fiotitia OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Jan. 25, 1862. The Secretary of State will hereafter receive

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

direct Pennsylvania Romania and asset rouse to the Northwest at Southwest. Two through trains allow a sudday. Soldiers technique and sudday. Soldiers tickets at Government rates for the technique to the sudday. Soldiers to the North and North to the technique points in the North and North to the soldiers and inches information apply at the office of the "Great Pennsylvania Rouse", martinas training Pennsylvania avanue and Sixth street, under on the sudday of t

E. O. NORTOR

ap 1-dif (Bing & Globe)

WANTS.

W ASHINGTON BEINT PAUDULY.

DASSES ON THE POTOMAC.

On and after the 17th lustant day of September, passes will be required from all vessels, boats, &c., navigating the Potomac river. Three will be issued by the Commanding Officer of the Flotilis, and may obtained from the naval vessels stationed at Alax dria or at the mouth of the river. GIDEON WELLES,

Point, on the Potemac river, will be distin-guished, during the day, by a squass werre PLAC WITH A RED CROSS, (St. Andrew's,) and si

ployed.

of Congress on business on Saturdaysing with Saturday, the first of next

S.—T.—1 8 6 0—X.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet they are so antidote to change of water and diet they overcome effects of dasha use and late hours. They atrengthen the system and entire the mind flee y prevent mas mails and intermittant levers. They purify the breath and actidity of the stomach They one Dyspepen and Constitution.
They our Dyspepen and Constitution.

They cure Discretely, Choice's, and Coolers attraction.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head acide.

They are the bout Bitters in the world. They make the week man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restore-tended Colleans Bark, roots and her he, and are above man with the pleasure of a boverage, with out begard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delibe, or persons requiring a gent commended to delibe, or persons requiring a gent commended to delibe, or persons requiring a gent studied and disclosured to the commended to the control of the commended to delibe.

App Weston's Progress of Minvary Copies of this wift are for mis at the office of the Matter Boundson. Pamphiet edition, 25 conts. Boundaries, 15 cents.

Wanted—a few MEN to complete a company of the Sixteenth regiment Virginia (First Eastern Va.) This is the only regiment on provice four, and otalied for "BFEGIAL EERVICE" by the Secretary of War, for day in the vicinity of Alexandra and the forts about Washington, D. C. Heerwilling office, Third street I di door below rasvenue.

A. C. WIDDICOMBE, Cattan

GEO. A. ARMES, Sd Lieut

aug 8-19 the World,-William A. Batchelor's scieby and

Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature; warranted not to injure the limit in the least; remedies the life decide of bad dyn, and their greats the Hage for life. GRET LEED, or atos the Hage for life. GRET LEED, or U.S. I HAIR, herealty turns a splendid Black or thousand leaving the sale soft and beautiful. Soid by all leaving the part soft and beautiful. Soid by all leaving the sale soft and beautiful. Soid by all leaving the sale soft and William A. A. TOHELOR, on the four sales of such loss. Pattern Ro. Williaming the pattern of the sale sale sale sale way and 18 Bould, New York

AP Special Notices...On and after Tenday april 1, 18es, the trains on the Saltimore and Ohio Railroad will commence russing daily, (sundays excepted,) leaving the Sattoin at 1, 50 a. m., and connoting at Washington Junction with Sail Prain for all parts of the West was Wheeling of Parkersburg Through tickets soil and tagging checked.

M. of Transportation S. S. D. M. M. (Star & Globe)

WANTED-EMPLOYMENT.—A treatworthy siderty gentlemes is destrout of employment five or six bours per day. He would attend to a gentlement's cooks, or any other employment Would not expect unreasonable wages. Address No. 660, New Jersey avenue, Capitot Hit.

TOURN PRISED HOUSE WANTS: D. NEAR I the Depot of the Baltimore & Onto Hailroad Company, by a Good Tenant, who will take good ears of the Turalitie, Ac. Address ears of the Turalitie, Ac. Address R. W. EDMONDS, sep 30 Passenger Agent B. 40. R. R. Cu." WANTEGE-A competent WOMAN waite placed as housekeeper or curred in a gentless. Protestant family. Address "Houskeeper." at till office. aug L-ti

Office.

Address "Houskeeper," at title aug 1-title Agency Office, No. 511 Night street, near Passesses, TWENTY FIVE (26) WHITE and COLORED GILLS, with good references, as Cooks, Chambermaids, Laundresses, Wattresses, Narses, and Seemstresses, Aleo young Colored hier to write on tables in Private Families or Hotels. Also want of books immediately, with or without Furniture Employers in want of good help, will dad it to their advantage to call.

By 38-17

WARTED 40 females to learn to make shirts. A person can, in a short time, make, per week, from 18 to 64. Inquire, for particulars, at 60 ferrath st., at 60 ferrath s